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BEIJING REVIEW

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A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Common Wish for Better Sino-US Relations
- Handling Crime Strictly According to Law



SPOTLIGHT

Bird Island in Qinghai Lake

A flock looks for a suitable resting place.



A famous island in the northwest of Qinghai Lake, the largest salt-water lake in China, has been established as a bird sanctuary. Every spring, thousands of migrating birds fly there from southern China to lay their eggs and raise their children. In autumn they go south again, taking the new generation with them.



This female wild goose worms her eggs while her mate stands guard.

Mother's back is a good place to rest when the little wild geese are tired of swimming.



A naturalist on the island investigates the habits of the migrating birds.



A young cormorant takes food from his mother's mouth.

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COVER: Chinese and American students enjoy themselves together at a seaside summer camp in Beidaihe.

Photo by Luo Dawei

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Common Wish for Better Sino-US Relations

Commenting on US President Ronald Reagan's visit to China later this month, *Beijing Review's* international editor says that this will be a significant event in Sino-US relations, but how great the impact will be depends on how determined the US president is in translating his commitments into reality (p. 4).

Two more articles by high-ranking Chinese officials discuss economic ties and other aspects of Sino-US relations (p. 16 and p. 17).

Soviet in Charge at Cam Ranh Bay

A Vietnamese disclosed that after the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty near the end of 1978, the Vietnamese authorities had driven off large numbers of residents of Cam Ranh Peninsula and turned the naval base there over to the Soviets. Today it has been built into the largest Soviet military base in Southeast Asia (p. 13).

Handling Crime Strictly According to Law

Following the recent crackdown on crime, China's social order is close to the best period since the founding of the People's Republic. Judicial procedures are carried out to the letter to ensure correct judgments. Special caution has been taken to make sure that no mistakes are made in meting out death penalties (p. 19).

World's Largest Flock of White Cranes

More than 800 great white cranes were reported wintering on Lake Poyang earlier this year. This figure is greater by 500 than that given by the International Cranes Fund. Our correspondent went to Lake Poyang to verify the report (p. 25).

Worldwide Technological Revolution

The technological revolution under way in computers, biological engineering, optical fibres, new materials and energy resources calls for new heights of wisdom and knowledge. It is exerting an influence on the capitalist world's industrial setup, employment structure and trade patterns (p. 27).

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President Reagan's China Visit

by **MU YOULIN**
International Editor

US President Ronald Reagan, scheduled to pay a state visit to China from April 26 to May 1, will be the third incumbent head of state of the United States to visit the People's Republic, following Richard Nixon in 1972 and Gerald Ford in 1975, and the first one to come since the normalization of relations five years ago.

Although no spectacular results are expected, it is believed Reagan's visit will contribute towards further improving Sino-US relations, which have remained relatively stable since Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States last January.

The people of China have always entertained friendly feelings towards the American people and their great country. They want to build closer ties of goodwill and amity with them and broaden exchanges and co-operation, which is in the interest of both peoples.

At the official level, China is willing to improve relations with the United States. Chinese leaders appreciate the reiteration by Reagan and other high-ranking US officials of their commitments to closer ties with China and the establishment of a relationship of trust.

While both sides are looking forward to substantial progress in their relations, there remain a few major stumbling blocks. To try to skirt them by claiming that Sino-US relations have reached such a level of maturity that they can grow despite the obstacles is not a realistic approach.

The Taiwan issue remains to be the biggest problem in bilateral relations. China has repeatedly pointed out that the source of trouble lies in the "Taiwan Relations Act." Pending the eventual repeal of the act, China hopes that the US Government will strictly abide by the three Sino-US communiques—which uphold the principle that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China—and take concrete actions to fulfil its obligations of reducing arms sales to Taiwan as well as meeting its other commitments.

To promote trade and economic and technical co-operation, more efforts have to be made to ease US restrictions on high-technology transfers, revise legislation which discriminates against China, and remove the barriers against Chinese exports to the United States. China, on its part, will abide by agreements already signed and fulfil its own commitments.

Two documents—one on cultural exchange and the other on avoidance of double taxation—are coming up for conclusion during Reagan's visit. It is hoped that Reagan will take bolder steps to help bring about substantial results in other fields as well.

On the international scene, China is concerned about Israel's aggression in the Middle East and the latest developments in Central America. On both issues, China is critical of the US position.

With regard to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, China's position is clear: It is squarely behind the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks to seek a peaceful

and independent reunification of Korea in the form of a confederation, free from outside interference. China believes this is the surest way to reduce tension on the peninsula.

The primary concern of China in the international realm is the preservation of world peace and security. The best way to achieve this, as the Chinese see it, is to stem hegemonism and respect all countries' legitimate right to settle their own problems.

China will, in all probability, renew its strong appeal for the two superpowers to take the lead in ending their nuclear arms race by agreeing to stop producing, testing and improving nuclear weapons and to halve their present nuclear arsenals.

Reagan's visit will be a significant event in Sino-US relations. But how great the impact will be depends on how determined the US president is in translating his commitments into reality. In this sense, Reagan still has an excellent opportunity to surpass his predecessors—Nixon, who blazed the trail for normalization, and Jimmy Carter, who brought the normalization process to consummation.

Reagan can rest assured that he will receive an enthusiastic welcome in China befitting a US president on a reciprocal visit. As for the friendship and goodwill between the peoples of China and the United States, these will certainly continue to grow and flourish.



New Readers' Views

I like the colour covers of your weekly very much, though I have just become a subscriber this year and have no idea how they have changed from past covers. I'm also interested in the photos and the reproduction of paintings in your inside front and back covers. It's a pity that a host of advertisements fill up the backcover, which might become more desirable if paintings or photos on Chinese landscapes were carried. Of course, I'd like to mention that China's excellent products are worthy of being advertised.

I find the column "Notes From the Editors" really significant. The explanations of your editors enable your readers to fully understand China's current situation. In addition, the "Letters" column provides me with a wide variety of information.

I do not enjoy reading some articles in the "Events and Trends" column. But some pieces do afford a glimpse of the day-to-day life, politics and economics in your country.

I think the "International" column greatly supplements Western newspapers, which are apt to deal with the world situation one-sidedly. By contrast, your magazine takes a more objective approach to the issues in developing countries and in the world. I hope to read more comments on international events.

Likewise, I find the special reports on various subjects thought-provoking. The materials in them, such as the biographies of your leaders, keep me well informed.

As a college student and a culture and art lover, I think the articles in the "Culture and Science" column are the most important. If only they were more detailed.

One suggestion about your layout. If possible, your articles should end with a mark, because I always fail to catch a clear sight of their endings. And I puzzled sometimes about those articles bluntly cut off by others.

I'm sure your readership will increase as more people get to know the magazine. Therefore, it is necessary to give publicity to your subscribers and publishers.

Ueli Seewer

Ostermundigen, Switzerland

I'd like to talk about your magazine's cover today, as I just began subscribing this year. I must say that I like it and want to see more paintings in the backcover or in the centrefold, so as to familiarize us with China.

Named after Beijing, I hope your magazine will present more descriptions of your capital.

I'm also pleased at receiving *Beijing Review* so promptly.

Martin Blattner

Basel, Switzerland

Foreign Policies Welcome

Today, all the developing countries agree that they should study the customs and culture, educational models and aims, pricing structure and foreign relations of the developed countries. In my opinion, these big countries can be divided into two categories: the constructive and the destructive.

The third world countries and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

highly praise China's foreign policies. By bolstering poorer nations up with good quality, inexpensive goods, China has worked hard for the developing countries and particularly for Africa.

I hope Chinese products become available in every corner of the world, thus embodying China's sincere support for the developing countries.

Marcelino Biyogo U.

Biono Norte, Equatorial Guinea

"Misunderstanding" About China

As any reader of *Beijing Review* knows, explicit and timely statements are made by Chinese Government officials on major world events and problems. Here I think especially of one issue of concern to all the world, nuclear disarmament, on which your stance is uniquely wise and courageous, as mentioned in a letter from F. Shieh, USA (No. 52, Dec. 26, 1983). Indeed, to learn of, and from, such Chinese positions is among the reasons many of us read your journal.

However, in America I am often asked, often in anger, why China does not take a public stand on world affairs. Clearly what is being misunderstood is that there is an enormous gap between what China says and does and what the Western media choose to report about what it said and did.

It is in fact shocking how little of China's reality is found in our press, and shamefully ironic that our journalistic narrowness can lash back as a criticism of you.

Lynne Belaief

New York, USA

Returned Overseas Chinese Conference

The All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese has helped find work for returned intellectuals, redressed many of the wrongs done during the "cultural revolution" and helped those still abroad turn their good wishes into action for their homeland, according to the work report submitted to the Third National Conference for Returned Overseas Chinese. The federation also revised its constitution, and elected Ye Fei and Zhuang Xiquan Honorary Chairmen, and Zhang Guoji Chairman, at its April 11-16 conference in Beijing.

Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and other Party and state leaders met with all delegates.

Speaking to the 694 delegates on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice-President Ulanhu said overseas Chinese have a glorious tradition of loving their hometowns and their nation. In the last century, the returned overseas Chinese and their families and those still living abroad have shared in the honours and disgraces of the people of their homeland.

During the democratic revolution (1911-49), many overseas Chinese did what they could to liberate and build their homeland, Ulanhu said. They donated money to run schools and universities and, together with the people in China, worked hard to develop the national economy and train talented people for the homeland.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, Ulanhu continued, about one million overseas Chinese have

returned to take part in the socialist construction. Many Chinese scientists and other intellectuals left behind good living conditions to come back and make their contributions. They suffered a lot of frustrations and setbacks over the last three decades, but did not lose their confidence and made outstanding contributions to the development of science, technology, education, sports and public health.

Vice-Chairman Hong Sisi of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese gave a work report on behalf of the Committee of the Second National Conference for Returned Overseas Chinese and recalled the major achievements made in the last five years.

First, more federations were established. Before the "cultural revolution" began in 1966, there were only 14 overseas Chinese federations under the national one. Now, every province, municipality and autonomous region except Tibet and Taiwan has its own federation, as do 400 prefectures, cities and counties. In the coastal provinces of Fujian and Guangdong, similar federations have also been set up in towns and farms for overseas Chinese as well as in neighbourhood committees, organizations, institutions of higher learning and scientific research centres in some municipalities.

The federation has helped the departments concerned implement policies concerning overseas Chinese. The majority of injustices done to returned overseas Chinese and their relatives have been redressed. Most of the houses which had been illegally occupied have been returned to their owners, and

the Party's policy on intellectuals is being implemented. Statistics from 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions show that by the end of 1983, 5,040 returned Chinese intellectuals and their relatives had joined the Communist Party. The federation has also arranged proper jobs for 2,770 people. Many intellectuals have been sent abroad for further studies and inspection tours. Others have been promoted to positions of leadership.

The federation has co-operated with other departments to bring foreign capital, equipment, intellectual resources and technologies into China. It has established a number of co-operative enterprises between China, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao). It has also pooled resources to establish many businesses and service organizations under collective ownership. A good example is Jinjiang County in Fujian Province. The local people have raised money to set up 1,900 businesses. Of these, 1,200 are run by returned overseas Chinese and their relatives or relatives of compatriots from Xianggang. About 100 million yuan has been invested. This has sparked the economic growth of the hometown of so many returned overseas Chinese.

The federation has also received Chinese nationals living abroad who have come to tour the country, visit their relatives and friends, study or take part in academic and social exchanges. The publications it puts out have been distributed in many countries and regions. It has promoted mutual understanding among all the Chinese people, deepened the

friendship between the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and promoted the patriotic unity of the Chinese people.

The All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese was founded in 1956, and its last national conference was in 1978. Liao Chengzhi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who passed away last year, was the Honorary Chairman, and Zhuang Xiquan, a returned overseas Chinese from Singapore, was the Chairman.

Zhao Praises Xianggang Students

The executive committee of the students' union of the Chinese University of Hongkong made public on April 10 a letter addressed to the students from Premier Zhao Ziyang. Zhao highly praised the students for their patriotism in supporting China's resuming exercise of its sovereignty and administration over Xianggang (Hongkong).

In reply to a letter from the students earlier this year, Zhao wrote to say that he had already passed their opinions and proposals regarding the future of Xianggang on to the departments concerned for serious consideration. Zhao said he believed the students would continue to make contributions to the reunification of the motherland and to Xianggang's stability and prosperity.

"You may rest assured that the policies and measures adopted by the Chinese Government in the course of solving the Xianggang issue will surely conform to the aspirations and interests of our Xianggang compatriots," Zhao said.

In a news release, the students of the Chinese University of Hong-

kong expressed their delight that a top Chinese leader replied directly to opinions from a non-governmental organization in Xianggang.

Feng Guangwei, chairman of the students' union of the Chinese University of Hongkong, told reporters that Premier Zhao's reply was itself a positive and significant action. He hoped that more opinions would be exchanged between Xianggang residents and the Chinese Government.

First Trees for Friendship Forest

Sixty hectares of wasteland beside the Ming Tombs in a scenic northwestern Beijing suburb was recently set aside for the International Friendship Forest. There, foreign visitors and friends may plant trees, leave behind a green memento in China.

After a ceremony to mark the first batch of trees, more than 1,000 Beijing residents and 200 foreigners planted 1,600 Chinese pines, cypresses and other evergreen trees and bushes.

Prof. Yuan Xiaoyuan (centre), one of the sponsors of the International Friendship Forest, hangs a memorial tag on the tree she just planted.



China successfully launched an experimental communications satellite at 7:20 p.m. April 8. It has entered its pre-determined orbit and is operating normally.

Among the tree planters were Chen Xitong, Mayor of Beijing, and diplomatic envoys to China from various countries. "The friendship forest will strengthen and promote the friendship between the peoples of China and other countries," Mayor Chen said.

Since the national volunteer activities to plant trees began in China, many foreign friends have suggested planting a friendship forest in Beijing. "Let the green and flourishing trees serve as the symbol of the friendship and good wishes between the peoples of China and other countries," they said. Their suggestion was accepted by the Beijing municipal government.

The municipal government has also decided to build a 7-hectare swimming pool, a fishing pond, fountains, clubs, golf courses, restaurants and villas near the friendship forest. The Ming Tombs will then become an even more scenic spot.

Industrial Output Up in Quarter

The value of China's industrial output grew 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the same period last year, to reach 154,830 million yuan. Light industrial output value was 77,190 million yuan, an 11.9 per cent increase, and the value of heavy industrial output was 77,640 million yuan, a 12 per cent rise.

In the first three months of this year 173,553,000 tons of standard coal, including 173,326,000 tons of raw coal, 27,448,000 tons of crude oil and 89,190 million kwh of electricity were produced, an average increase of 7.4 per cent in energy production over the first quarter last year.

In just three months more than 27 per cent of the year's quotas for iron and steel production have been fulfilled, with the output of pig iron reaching 9,749,000 tons and steel, 10,602,000 tons, an increase for both of 9.4 per cent.

The building-materials industry continued to grow, producing 25,795,000 tons of cement and 11,096,700 standard cases of plate glass, an increase of 11.9 per cent each.

Sharp increases were recorded in the production of household electrical appliances. The number of TV sets went up 40.4 per cent, refrigerators, 100 per cent, cameras, 30.6 per cent, tape recorders, 28.4 per cent and washing machines, 39.7 per cent. Factories also turned out 22.7 per cent more motor vehicles and 42.4 per cent more walking tractors.

The economic efficiency of industry in the first three months of this year increased markedly, with corresponding increases in production, marketing, tax revenue and profits. According to *Jingji Ribao* (Economic Daily), state-owned enterprises increased their sales by 12.4 per cent in the first two months of this year, and profits and tax revenues went up by 13.6 per cent, both higher than the increase in the total output value.

In the past few years the increase in output value has seldom been lower than that of sales or revenues. The situation of this quarter reflects the great efforts being made to increase economic efficiency.

Contracts Revised For Oil Exploration

A second round of bidding for joint offshore oil exploration will be called as soon as the Chinese Government has prepared new con-

tracts, after using its experiences in the first bidding to readjust and improve contract models, economic distribution and legal provisions.

In the previous bidding, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) signed 18 contracts with 27 companies from nine countries. The contracted co-operation zones cover 39,199 square kilometres. The contracts require China's foreign partners to sink 120 deep wells within three years, risking US\$1,000 million in exploration investment in their undertakings.

China is discussing oil exploitation in the Sino-Japanese co-operation zone in the Bohai Sea with the Japan National Oil Company and in the Sino-French co-operation zone in the Beibu Gulf on the South China Sea with TOTAL of France. Exploitation plans are expected to be finalized late this year or early next year, to ensure that these oilfields will begin producing oil and gas to fuel China's modernization drive in 1986.

In the Sino-Japanese co-operation zone six oil- and gas-bearing formations were located. Ten of the 16 test wells sunk in the area struck oil and gas. Two wells now each produce more than 1,000 tons of crude oil a day.

Three years of offshore oil exploration has yielded a fairly high success rate along China's coast. Of the 21 formations surveyed in the Bohai Sea, the Beibu Gulf and Yingge Sea of the South China Sea, 11 were found to have oil and gas. Nineteen of the 36 test wells already sunk pumped oil and gas; four wells have a daily output of 1,000 tons each, while others bring up several hundred tons a day. This has proved that China's continental shelf is laden with oil-bearing formations. It is one of the world's rich, yet still unexploited sea areas.

Rural Insurance Services Enlarged

The People's Insurance Company of China has decided to drastically reduce the insurance premium on tractors this year and launch some new services in order to encourage more peasants to take out insurance.

From March 1 of this year, the insurance premium for each tractor in rural China dropped from 140 yuan to 84 yuan, a 40 per cent decrease.

Insurance policies are expected to be taken out this year on one-third of the 3 million tractors used in rural areas, mostly owned by collectives or contracted for use by individual peasants. Last year 280,000 trucks and tractors were insured.

Apart from expanding insurance on vehicles, tractors and peasants' property, the Chinese insurance company will begin trial services of pension insurance for people retired from collectively run enterprises in rural areas and fire insurance for peasants' farmyards this year.

With the rapid development of the rural economy and commodity production and the improvement of the people's standard of living, rural insurance has grown quickly. Especially since the implementation of the contract system of responsibility in agricultural production, which is based on the household and links remuneration with output, more and more peasants are eager to take out insurance.

Today, of the 41 domestic insurance categories, 15 are rural oriented, including those for the property of collective enterprises, for privately owned trucks, tractors, boats and livestock, or against threshing ground fires.

Insured property in rural areas was valued at 38,000 million yuan

last year, more than double the 1982 figure. Income from rural insurance in many counties in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other provinces accounted for 60 per cent of their total insurance revenue.

The company paid out 60 million yuan on 60,000 claims in rural areas last year, facilitating the recovery of production, the stabilization of the people's lives and the popularization of new techniques.

Co-operation With Japan Promoted

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has told Fang Yi, China's Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, that he hopes to promote scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation between their two countries.

At their meeting in Tokyo on April 12, Nakasone said both Japan and China possess strong points, which they can learn from each other to offset their weaknesses and further develop their strengths.

Fang told Nakasone that China has concluded a number of agreements with West European countries regarding co-operation in the field of atomic energy. He expressed the hope similar co-operation with Japan would also increase.

Fang and his party arrived in Tokyo on April 10 for an 8-day visit at the invitation of Japan's Science and Technology Agency and the Japan-China Society.

In their separate meetings with Fang, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi expressed hopes that scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation between the two countries would increase, particularly between the young

peoples and in the field of atomic energy.

Michiyuki Isurugi, Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency, gave a reception in honour of Fang and his group.

At another reception given in his honour by the Japan-China Society and the Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association, Fang said that the friendly relations between China and Japan offer great potential for further scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation.

In the future, he said, the two countries should be farsighted. He hoped for more forms and a wider scope of co-operation, and for better results. This would benefit the peoples of the two countries.

He hoped that the existing exchanges and co-operation would continue to be fruitful, which would contribute to the future of friendly relations between China and Japan.

Wu Winds up Six-Nation Tour

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has ended his six-nation tour with visits to Tunisia and Kuwait. Earlier he went to Yugoslavia, Romania, Austria and France.

Tunisia. Wu's visit was the first by a Chinese foreign minister since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1964.

During his visit, which lasted from April 6 to 10, Wu met separately with President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and President of the National Assembly Mahmoud Messadi.

At a banquet in Wu's honour, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi said: "To lay the foundation of a new, just and equitable interna-

tional order, we should strengthen our ties and solidarity with all the countries of the third world."

Wu expressed his satisfaction with the relations between the two countries, saying, "In accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and common development, China is sincerely prepared to continue to seek actively with its Tunisian friends the ways and means to enlarge bilateral co-operation in the economic and technical fields on the basis of the accumulated experience."

The two foreign ministers held talks on bilateral relations and major international issues. They held identical and similar views on major issues of mutual concern.

Yassar Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, praised China as a genuine friend of the Palestinian people when he met Wu on April 8. Wu reiterated China's position to support the Palestinian people's just struggle.

Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the Arab League, who met Wu the same day, discussed the Middle East situation with him.

Ahmed Bennour, President of the Tunis-Chinese Friendship Association, gave a reception in honour of Wu.

Kuwait. Saad Al-Sabah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, and Wu exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

Saad said that Kuwait appreciates China's firm support of the Arab and Palestinian peoples' causes, and is satisfied with the developing Sino-Kuwaiti relations.

Wu held talks with Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Hussein. They expressed the hope that co-operation between their two countries would increase in various fields, especially in the economic sphere. Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, met Wu on April

11 and accepted an invitation to visit China.

During his stay in Kuwait, which lasted from April 10 to 12, Wu met Abdullah Bishara, Secretary-General of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC). He spoke highly of the GCC's pivotal role in preserving security and stability in the region and reiterated the Chinese Government's support of the GCC's pursuit of regional unity and self-reliance.

China's Positions Outlined by Wu

During his recent six-country tour, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian explained China's position on international issues to foreign reporters on several occasions.

On Europe. China consistently supports a strong, unified and peaceful Europe, and opposes the superpowers' interference in European affairs, said Wu. China also believes that Europeans should take their destiny in their own hands.

"We are disturbed by the tension in Europe as a result of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles," Wu said. "We will join Europe in pressing the two superpowers to end their armament race and negotiate in good faith for a drastic reduction of their nuclear weapons, thereby easing the tension."

He reiterated that China attaches great importance to its relations with Europe and is willing to increase co-operation with it in different fields.

Disarmament. Wu said that the Chinese people are as worried as Europeans about the deployment of missiles, the breakdown of negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear missiles at the end of last year, and increased tension in Europe between the two superpowers.

"Talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles should be resumed as soon as possible," he said. "The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race should be stopped and a genuine and sincere agreement regarding a drastic reduction of nuclear arms with no harm to other countries should be reached by the United States and the Soviet Union."

China is also concerned about the deployment in the Far East of Soviet SS-20 missiles, which it opposes, Wu said, adding that they constitute an actual threat to China.

Sino-Soviet Relations. Wu stressed that China is prepared to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. Four rounds of consultations, held in a calm atmosphere, have made headway in the areas of economy and trade.

However, he pointed out, so long as the Soviet Union refuses to remove the three major obstacles Sino-Soviet relations could not possibly be normalized.

China holds that the Soviet Union should reduce its troops along its border with China, withdraw its eight divisions of troops from Mongolia, and drastically reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the Far East.

Kampuchea and Sino-Vietnamese Relations. Wu said China resolutely condemns Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea and favours a political solution to the issue in line with the relevant UN resolutions.

The key to such a solution lies in the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the rest can be easily settled, he said.

He said that recent incidents on the Sino-Vietnamese border resulted from Viet Nam's stubborn anti-China policy. Viet Nam, which has massed large numbers of troops along the border, com-

mitted numerous military provocations against China, so that China had to hit back, he said.

On Xianggang (Hongkong). Wu said that the prosperity and stability of Xianggang will be assured not only for the present but for the future after China performs its sovereignty over Xianggang.

He said that the recent rounds of the Sino-British talks on the status of Xianggang has proved useful and constructive, and some progress had been made.

"It is our consistent stand that Xianggang is part of China's territory," Wu said. "The question of sovereignty over Xianggang is not negotiable. This issue was settled during negotiations."

Asked about the recent decision of Jardine Matheson and Company

in Xianggang, he said, "One petty manoeuvre or another cannot possibly affect the maintenance of Xianggang's prosperity and stability."

On Middle East. Wu said that China has always called for a settlement of the Middle East problem by the Arab countries themselves without any outside, and especially superpower, interference. The resolutions of Fez Arab Summit, he noted, could serve as a basis for such a settlement.

Iran-Iraq War. He said that China has taken a strictly neutral position regarding the Iran-Iraq war and appealed for a halt to the tragic conflict between the two Islamic countries at the earliest possible date. China would give every possible help towards this end, he said

News in Brief

Gold Mercury Award for Premier. Premier Zhao Ziyang has been awarded a Gold Mercury International Emblem for Peace.

The emblem and a certificate, which feature Mercury (the ancient Roman god of commerce) and a globe, were conferred on Zhao at a ceremony in Beijing on April 14 by Lorenze M. Gallo, Secretary-General of Gold Mercury International, who praised him for his fruitful work in promoting world peace and economic co-operation.

The organization works for consolidating world peace and promoting international contacts and co-operation in the fields of productive development and economic society.

Condolences Sent to Tanzanian Leader. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in his own name, Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message of condolence to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on April 13 following the untimely death of Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine in a car accident.

In the message, Zhao said, "Prime Minister Sokoine was a respected and old friend of the Chinese people. He visited China on many occasions and made important contributions to the development of the friendship between our two peoples and the amicable relations and co-operation between our two countries."



Xianggang Locals To Rule After 1997

The government of Xianggang (Hongkong) will be made up of local people with no participation by cadres from the mainland when sovereignty returns to China in 1997, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has announced.

Explaining the Communist Party's role in post-1997 Xianggang on April 15, Wu said: "Our policy is explicit. After China resumes the exercise of sovereignty in 1997, the present social and economic systems in Xianggang will remain unchanged. The way of life there will also remain unchanged. Both will go on for 50 years to come."

Wu said in an interview with *Readers' Digest* and *Asiaweek* that the Government of the Special Administrative Region of Xianggang will be made up of local residents.

The mainland will not send peo-

ple there, he said — and that, of course, includes Communist Party cadres. This is the policy of the Chinese Government as well as that of the Chinese Communist Party, he noted.

Asked about how soon the world could expect a joint announcement from the Chinese and British governments, Wu said: "The Chinese Government has stated on many occasions that it intends to announce the policies it is going to adopt for Xianggang after resuming the exercise of sovereignty by September at the latest. This position still holds good."

Wu expressed the belief that given a sincere desire on both sides and an attitude of co-operation, it would not be difficult for the two sides to reach agreement before September.

Moscow-Washington

Playing Games With Deadly Toys

by TANG SHAN

LARGE-SCALE military exercises by the Warsaw Pact and NATO blocs and the collision of US and Soviet warships have dramatized the heightened tensions and dangers of conflict and war in the first three months of this year. Outstanding among the recent military manoeuvres were:

- The largest military manoeuvres ever held by the nine NATO countries in central and northern Norway from Feb. 28 to March 23, involving more than 150 naval vessels, 300 aircraft and 50,000 troops. The naval exercises were code-named "Teamwork 84," and the land exercises "Avalanche Express."

- Naval exercises on an unprecedented scale staged by the Soviet Union in early April in the North Sea and waters off Norway. According to Western news reports, the war games involved the nuclear-powered missile-armed battle-cruiser "Kirov," at least 100 warships, 70 submarines and a large number of strategic bombers, all based on the Kola Peninsula and in the Baltic.

- A world-scale US military exercise from continental United States to Guam in the Western Pacific. The exercise, code-named "Global Shield 84" and lasting from April 3-13, involved 150,000 troops, more than 300 B-52s and other bombers, and missile units. It was reported that some of the planes dropped inert training bombs. The efficiency of personnel assigned to launch intercon-

tinental ballistic missiles was tested; a cruise missile with nuclear warheads and two Minuteman missiles were also test-fired.

During this period, two incidents took place at sea. On March 21, a Soviet nuclear-powered attack submarine collided with the US aircraft-carrier "Kitty Hawk," which it was tailing in the Sea of Japan. On April 2, the Soviet aircraft-carrier "Minsk," anchored in the South China Sea fired eight flares at a passing US frigate "Harold Holt" which had been trailing the Soviet vessel.

All this highlighted a stepped-up rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States for global supremacy, with both now engaged in all-out development of missile-armed ships and massive submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles. These two big powers are preparing to engage in both a conventional war and a nuclear war and during the military exercises they experimented with various kinds of sophisticated weapons.

The Pentagon said that key objectives of the "Global Shield" exercises were "to view the interaction of civil and military plans in a simulated crisis environment" and "evaluate Strategic Air Command performance under realistic wartime conditions."

There was considerable air activity reported during the Soviet naval exercises, indicating that the Soviet Union is preparing to engage in different kinds of war.

These military manoeuvres show that the two superpowers' military

strength is increasing rapidly and they are the only countries capable of waging a world war. The rapid development of Soviet naval forces in particular has aroused world attention.

Washington used to possess an obvious naval superiority, but the Soviet navy has since grown steadily through modernization, and is now able to contend with Washington all around the world.

The Soviet Union can now strike North America from its warships or nuclear-powered submarines.

The superpowers' rivalry over the seas will intensify with time because the sea not only constitutes an economic lifeline for the West, but serves as a vital route for troops and supplies in wartime. Also, the navy is an indispensable means to further world hegemony and aggression and expansion. Therefore, 78 per cent of US nuclear warheads have been deployed on submarines or warships. At one time, 72 per cent of Soviet nuclear warheads were in land-based missile silos, but the Soviet Union has developed missile-carrying warships and submarines. It is deploying a number of nuclear submarines near the US coast.

The recent military manoeuvres and the maritime incidents make mockery of the current Stockholm conference on security, confidence-building measures and disarmament. They run against aspirations for detente. The people of the world have every reason to demand that the Soviet Union and the United States and their allies immediately end their arms race and their dangerous game of war preparations and begin to thrash out feasible agreements on disarmament.

Who Actually Owns Cam Ranh Bay?

by **LE ANH TUAN**

This article is abridged from a revealing account given by a native of Cam Ranh who recently fled Viet Nam..

AFTER signing the Vietnamese-Soviet "Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation" towards the end of 1978, Vietnamese leader Le Duan immediately gave secret orders that preparations be made to accommodate the Soviets at Cam Ranh. The work was done by a special contingent drawn from naval headquarters and the Communist Party committee of Phu Khanh Province, whose first task was to drive the residents of My Ca village from Cam Ranh Peninsula.

In Ba Nguay, a small town on the west coast of the peninsula, residents who were considered "unreliable" by the Vietnamese authorities were also persecuted. Small businesses were closed down, and fishermen were forbidden to enter Cam Ranh Bay.

Since then, many natives of the area have fled the country. In the first half of 1979 alone, more than 3,000 people escaped by boat to other countries. Today two-thirds of the residents of the town of Ba Nguay are public security men, government officials or dependents of army officers. The peninsula itself is heavily guarded with mines, frogmen and guard dogs.

In March 1979, construction began on a new "Soviet village" in Cam Ranh with dozens of modern two-storey buildings going up in a hurry. Five check points were set up between Ba Nguay and the Soviet headquarters in Cam Ranh, and the Soviets repaired the US-built observation posts and highly sensitive electronic naviga-

tion system. Six months later, the first Russian personnel were sent to the rebuilt naval bases.

In early 1980, Vietnamese troops were ordered off the base, and the Soviets began to take over the position, including its air and sea defence. Today there are almost no Vietnamese troops remaining there.

Since the takeover, there has been a steady flow of Soviet military equipment by land, air and sea into the base. The first two check points, manned by Vietnamese, have been instructed not to stop or investigate any Russian transport vehicles. The few Vietnamese military units still at the Cam Ranh base report to the Russians and must get Soviet permission for their activities. The Soviets are also responsible for security on the entire peninsula and no Vietnamese planes or vessels may enter the zone.

Mexico

A Visit for Unity and Co-operation

by **JI DING**

MEXICAN President Miguel de la Madrid, in his first tour abroad since becoming president in December 1982, has visited Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Panama in recent weeks, apparently to strengthen political and economic unity and co-operation with these countries so as to overcome their economic difficulties. At the same time, according to observers in Mexican political circles, Madrid wanted to exchange views on the Central American situation so that Contadora Group would play a greater role in solving the region's disputes.

To deploy Soviet submarines in the Southern Pacific and maintain direct contact with military bases in the Far East, the Russians have set up a long-distance electronic surveillance station at their Cam Ranh headquarters. They recently added a Tu-22 strategic bomber squadron and about 30 vertical-takeoff YJk-42 fighters to the military hardware already there to serve as a reserve force for the Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk." By making use of the American-built facilities and speeding up their own military buildup, the Soviets have made Cam Ranh their biggest military base in Southeast Asia.

In February 1981, when a Soviet submarine sailed into Cam Ranh Bay, a Russian army officer told a visiting delegation of senior Vietnamese military officers "present-day Cam Ranh is already equipped to defend Soviet interests and can enable the Soviet Union to take the initiative in attacks in the South China Sea!"

In the background are a number of significant international events. The United States has further strengthened its military presence in Central America, the activities of US-backed anti-government forces in Nicaragua have picked up, and the situation in El Salvador became more complicated before the presidential election and remains so. In a word, the daggers have been drawn once again in Central America. In addition, the Latin American countries have foreign debts of more than US\$330,000 million and face economic difficulties resulting from the industrialized countries exporting their economic crisis. The Mexican economic re-

cession has tended to ease but there are still difficulties. So it is hoped to strengthen the co-operation with and gain support of the Latin American countries through the president's tour.

During his visits, Madrid exchanged views with the leaders of the other three Contadora countries. Their joint efforts should help promote the group's task in the future. Also, Brazil and Argentina exert a significant influence in South America and they are worried about the tense situation, expressing concern and support for the Contadora Group's peace mediation. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, at the welcoming banquet for Madrid, stressed that Latin America should set up a co-ordinating and co-operative body in its own region to maintain its independence in the face of rivalry and confronta-

tion—a policy pursued by the two opposing blocs, each backed by a superpower.

The Latin American countries want to jointly overcome their economic difficulties. During Madrid's visit, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil and Venezuela—in disregard of their own economic difficulties—offered Argentina US\$ 300 million to help it meet its first quarter interest payments on its massive foreign debt. This is unprecedented in Latin American history.

However, the Mexican president and his five counterparts are determined to strengthen bilateral economic co-operation and promote the establishment of a system for regional consultation on monetary and trade affairs, so that they will be able to take joint action in their dealings with the industrialized countries.

ened the lira and caused a large outflow of capital. Last year the lira dropped 22.1 per cent compared with the US dollar.

A massive public deficit, high inflation and high unemployment are the main problems facing the Italian economy. Since coming to office, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has made inflation control his immediate goal and an improvement in employment his medium-term target. To reduce the deficit and cut inflation, the government decided in February to slow down wage increases so that they no longer keep pace with the rising consumer price index, arousing strong reaction from the three big trade unions and leading to a series of recent strikes.

The Italian public is not confident that the measures taken by the government will achieve noticeable results in the short term, especially with a large deficit, which cannot be solved quickly. The deficit was US\$44,350 million in 1982, or 14 per cent of the GNP, and US\$95,900 million in 1983, exceeding the limits set by the government. If control of inflation is not achieved as scheduled, then success at reducing unemployment becomes questionable.

The Italian business community sees signs that there is hope for an upturn in 1984 after all. The signs began appearing in the fourth quarter of last year. In November, industrial production increased 1.4 per cent from the corresponding period in 1982. The production of textile, machinery and other sectors have recovered quickly. For the fourth quarter, auto sales by Fiat were the highest in Europe. According to the estimates, Italy can climb on board the recovery train this year. The GNP is expected to increase 2 per cent, industrial production 2 per cent and fixed investment 1.4 per cent. Despite severe domestic problems, the Italian economy should im-

Italy

Recovery Just Around the Corner

by BAI SHUI

ITALY'S economic recovery has taken much longer to arrive than that already under way in the other industrialized Western countries. Last year, while the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain were entering an economic upturn, Italy saw its gross national product (GNP) decrease by 1 per cent and its industrial output by 6.1 per cent. The steel and iron, shipbuilding and chemical industries slumped, with some companies near collapse. Although the inflation rate declined to 15 per cent from 18.7 per cent in 1981, it was still far greater than the average inflation rate in the major Western countries. There were 2.3 mil-

lion unemployed people, most of them young. This difficult social problem has been waiting to be solved for a number of years.

Italy's tardy economic recovery is tied to the late start of the economic recession there, but in the final analysis the source of the problem lies in its weak economic foundation and the numerous thorny problems resulting from that.

Italy is poor in resources and must import petroleum, coal, iron, non-ferrous metals and cotton. Compared with the other Western countries, it is extremely vulnerable to international trends. The energy crisis of 10 years ago dealt a heavy blow to its economy from which it has not yet recovered. High US interest rates have weak-

prove, encouraged by the current economic recovery in the United

States, Federal Germany and other Western countries.

Western Africa

Fighting the 10-Year Drought

by XU LIN

THE 10-year-old drought is still plaguing the area south of Sahara Desert, with Senegal and Mali in the Sahel region bearing the brunt. Recently I visited these two countries and the Ivory Coast with my colleagues.

In the north of Senegal, water is in great demand, and animals are dying of thirst. In recent years the Senegal River has been flowing at a capacity of less than 7,000 million cubic metres a year, down 80 per cent from the record 39,000 million cubic metres of 1924 and 1925.

The upper reaches of the Gambia River have dried up, killing a large number of wild animals there. Their almost-level grade and the lack of rain water have caused sea water to back into several rivers in Senegal, salinizing certain areas along the rivers.

In Senegal, known as the "peanut country," peanut exports made up the largest portion of its foreign exchange income a few years ago. But this year because of a crop failure peanut exports could barely make up a third of foreign income. Even Dakar, the capital, is going short of water.

In Mali, we did not visit the northern area, which has been hit most heavily. But we saw stretches of sandy wasteland in Segou, once a granary. Only in Sikasso in the south are things not too bad. It is reported that this year the country will need an additional 330,000 tons of grain to feed its more than 7 million people.

The Ivory Coast, far from the Sahara Desert, has better conditions than Senegal and Mali. Even so, as soon as we entered we felt the influence of the drought. In January Abidjan, which borders on the Atlantic, was hot and suffocating. Because of the drought not enough electricity was generated for the city during the day. The lack of power is disrupting the economy.

The situation was serious further north. Despite the green trees the grass had dried out, threatening fire all the time. Last year, about 300,000 hectares of cocoa and coffee trees were destroyed in bush fires, reducing output by one-third. This loss dealt a heavy blow to the cocoa and coffee dominated economy.

The serious drought has made these three countries aware that efforts must be made to relieve the water-shortage. Building water conservation projects can at least staunch the losses caused by the drought.

Actually, Senegal and Mali do have water resources. The Niger River, which flows through Mali, is the largest in Western Africa. It is still one or two kilometres wide in places in Segou, despite the lower water level. In the north of Senegal there is a river which runs parallel with the Senegal River and joins it at both ends. Now the outlet has been stopped to use the water to irrigate 2,000 hectares of soil. When we got there, we saw farmers harvesting rice.

In addition, the huge Diama

Dam is under construction. It is estimated to need investments of up to US\$ 8 million, and is one of the largest existing water conservation projects in Western Africa. It is expected to be completed in 1986, and will then comprise a big lake able to hold 600 million cubic metres of water. Tens of thousands of hectares of land along the river will be irrigated. In Casamance to the south, the Bignona Dam will be started. Senegal's government is clearly exerting itself to solve the water problem.

In Mali there are also encouraging signs. A canal is being dug on the Niger delta. Southwest of Bamako, the capital, a large power station has been built on the San-karani River. A dam 2,200 metres long and 23 metres high makes a mammoth reservoir capable of storing more than 2,100 million cubic metres of water. The project can irrigate 55,000 hectares of farmland.

In the north of the Ivory Coast, Korhogo Province is seriously hit by the drought. We visited an agricultural-industrial complex with 1,800 hectares of cultivated land. Despite a poor harvest from 1,200 hectares of rice, the other 600 hectares have produced 27 tons of tomatoes per hectare, watered by four pumping stations. This is enough for the complex's factory to process in a year.

The southward drive of Sahara Desert is also responsible for the drought in Western Africa, and efforts must be made to check its advance. Today, the Senegalese Government is encouraging people to plant trees.

The drought has hit Western Africa very hard. But the people there are fighting against it. These three countries are showing encouraging signs. I believe the African people will succeed in their fight against drought.

Prospects for Sino-US Economic Relations

To develop economic relations and trade, both sides should follow the principles of mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs.

by CHEN MUHUA

THE normalization of Sino-US relations five years ago created favourable conditions for the further growth of economic relations and trade between the two countries. In the past five years, Sino-US relations have undergone twists and turns; the bilateral economic relations and trade have also traversed a tortuous course. Experience during this period has proved that if economic relations and trade are to constantly grow, both sides should follow the principles of mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and helping to supply each other's needs. Although trade, economic and technical co-operation between China and the United States have developed considerably, they have not reached the level that they should be at, and the great potential for developing economic and technical co-operation has not been fully tapped. Therefore, it is the common task of the two countries to vigorously open up broad prospects for economic and technical co-operation and trade exchanges.

I think there are favourable conditions for the development of bilateral co-operation.

First, mutual understanding has deepened, thanks to the joint efforts of both countries in the past five years, and a fairly solid foundation for development has been laid. Commodity trade has shifted

from farm produce, forestry products and raw materials to industrial and technological products. In particular, imports of technology and equipment have risen. Between 1979 and 1982, the volume of trade grew at an annual average rate of 45 per cent. The United States has become China's third major trade partner. The areas of economic and technological co-operation have



The conditions for developing various forms of economic and technical co-operation are favourable and the potential is great, but whether the possibility can become a reality will depend on fruitful work by both sides.

expanded from light industry and tourism to include energy, elec-

tronics, telecommunications and metallurgy. The number of joint ventures using Chinese and US investment has increased. Following the adoption of the policy of encouraging foreign investment in China, a US company is operating a wholly owned enterprise here, the first in China outside the special economic zones.

Second, China's policy of opening to the outside world has attracted more and more foreign companies, including some from the United States, to co-operate with China. To attract foreign investments, the Chinese Government recently decided to expand the scope of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and selected certain coastal cities in which special policies are adopted. China has in recent years promulgated some laws and regulations aimed at ensuring economic and technical co-operation with foreign countries. These have been warmly received by entrepreneurs who sincerely wish to co-operate with us. It has also enhanced the confidence of US businessmen who have been seeking opportunities to co-operate with us. Not long ago, China promulgated its patent law, a positive step towards absorbing advanced foreign technologies. This move will undoubtedly give a fillip to technological exchanges and bring more opportunities for co-operation between China and the United States.

Third, bilateral economic and trade laws and regulations are being perfected. In January this

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year, the Accord on Industrial and Technological Co-operation Between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America was signed. Not long ago, the Agreement on Mutual Exemption of Dual Taxation and Prevention of Tax Evasion was initialled. In addition, both sides have discussed an agreement on energy co-operation and an agreement on the protection of investments. It is expected that these agreements will be signed. These agreements have won strong support among industrial and commercial circles in both countries and fully show the good wishes of both sides for co-operation.

Fourth, both sides need to develop trade and to co-operate with each other. The United States has a strong economic and technical force, while China, a large developing country, has a great market potential and is engaging in the four modernizations. The United

States can find a technical, financial and commodity market in China, while China's growing amount of consumer goods, manufactured products and raw materials can meet the needs of the US market.

I repeat: the conditions and environment for developing various forms of economic and technical co-operation are favourable and the potential is great, but whether this possibility can become a reality will depend on fruitful work by both sides. China and the United States have different social systems, but this should not necessarily constitute an obstacle to co-operation and trade. There are undeniably many obstacles and difficulties in our bilateral co-operation and trade and fundamentally they arise from the fact that the United States has delayed changing its economic policy of restrictions on trade with China, which are incompatible with the

times and thus greatly hampering the progress of US co-operation with China. But, I am convinced that all obstacles and difficulties can be overcome as long as we proceed from the fundamental interests of China and the United States.

I shall head a Chinese delegation to attend the second session of the Sino-US Joint Commission of Commerce and Trade and pay an official visit to the United States next month. I look forward to meeting US government officials and distinguished figures in industrial and commercial circles and discussing with them matters concerning the further expansion of economic and technical co-operation and trade relations. I also hope that political relations between the two countries will constantly improve, thereby creating a favourable atmosphere for the growth of economic relations

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Common Wish for Better Sino-US Relations

The smooth development of friendly relations between China and the United States is not only beneficial to the two countries, but also favourable to world peace and stability.

by CHAI ZEMIN

PREMIER Zhao Ziyang visited the United States in January. President Ronald Reagan will visit China on April 26. This exchange of visits by the two leaders will undoubtedly be beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding and the improvement of relations between the two countries. As the first ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States, I am very pleased to see the development of relations between our two countries.

The author is Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.



Both China and the United States are large countries. Each has its own importance in world affairs. The smooth development of friendly relations between the two countries would be of immeasurable significance. This is not only beneficial to the two countries, but also favourable to world peace and stability. Since China and the United States issued their joint communique in Shanghai in February 1972, successive US presidents have realized the importance of Sino-US relations. Therefore, both countries have made efforts towards normalizing these relations. China has consistently attached importance to its rela-

tions with the United States, and hopes that these relations could be developed steadily and enduringly on the basis of mutual respect and equality and mutual benefit.

The development of Sino-US relations is an objective demand of both countries and a common interest of both peoples. The United States is the largest developed country in the world with abundant funds and advanced technology. China is the world's largest developing country with rich natural resources and a broad market. There are excellent prospects for the two countries to develop economic, trade and technical co-operation. They can learn from each other's strong points to offset weaknesses and complement each other. In recent years, economic and trade relations between the two countries have been developed rapidly. But the scope of these relations doesn't match the population, resources, production capacity and market potential of the two countries. There is still room for development. Both peoples aspire to develop these relations.

During my tenure of office in the United States, American personalities in various circles with whom I came into contact were much concerned about Sino-US relations. Some politicians advocated developing Sino-US relations. They were glad when Sino-US relations were developing, but worried when they found these relations were experiencing twists and turns. Many entrepreneurs hoped to develop trade and economic exchanges with China. They held that there is boundless potential for economic co-operation.

When China and the United States established diplomatic relations in 1979, a US poll indicated that 30 per cent of Americans favoured the development of relations with China. A 1981 poll saw this figure rise to more than

70 per cent. This shows a favourable tendency. With the passage of time and the development of trade and economic relations, as well as with a deeper understanding of China by the American people, there is no question that more and more people will support the development of Sino-US relations.

The American people are eager to know China. They hope to learn about China's splendid ancient culture. For instance, the Exhibition of Ancient Chinese

The basis of Sino-US relations lies in the three communiques. Only by conscientiously implementing these communiques can the relations between the two countries develop steadily and persistently.

Bronzes in 1980 attracted a large number of Americans. In Seattle last March, the more than 700,000 tickets were sold out even before the Exhibition of Ancient Chinese Technology opened. This shows the friendly feelings of the American people towards the Chinese people. They also hope to understand today's China. They are interested in China's economic construction and the development of Sino-US relations in economics, trade, science, technology, culture and education, as well as China's views on international issues. During my four and a half years in the United States, I was invited to give nearly 100 lectures in about 30 states. People from all walks of life paid to attend the lectures. The current Ambassador, Zhang Wenjin, is also invited to give lectures everywhere.

The friendship between the people of China and the United States

is the basis as well as the motivating force for developing friendly relations between both countries. Frequent contacts between the two countries are expanding in economics, technology and education and in governmental and other organizations.

However, the development of Sino-US relations has not been steady. The "Taiwan Relations Act" is the essential obstacle. Although it is already five years since Sino-US diplomatic relations were established, some Americans still regard Taiwan as an independent "political entity," trying to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." This goes completely against the spirit of the Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the United States. Their words and actions are detrimental to Sino-US relations. The basis of Sino-US relations lies in the three communiques*. Only by conscientiously implementing these communiques can the relations between the two countries develop steadily and persistently.

There is a Chinese saying: "Courtesy demands reciprocity." During his visit to the United States, Premier Zhao was accorded a warm welcome. President Reagan will certainly be warmly greeted in his forthcoming China visit. I heartily hope that both leaders can continue their Washington talks in Beijing to further strengthen mutual understanding, enhance friendship between both peoples and improve relations between our two countries.

* The Joint Communique issued by China and the United States in Shanghai (February 1972); the Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America (December 1978); and the Joint Communique issued by the Governments of China and the United States (August 17, 1982).

Handling Crime Strictly According to Law

— An Interview With the Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court

by ZHANG ZHIYE
Our Correspondent

CHINA'S social order is close to the best period since the founding of the People's Republic, thanks to the September 1983 decision of the NPC Standing Committee to impose severe and prompt punishment on offenders who gravely harm the social order, Zhu Mingshan, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court, told me in a recent interview. The crime rate during the last four months of 1983 dropped by 44.7 per cent, as compared with the first eight months. The monthly crime rate fell by 43.3 per cent, as compared with 1982.

During the current crackdown on crime, a number of severe law-breakers have been sentenced, and a few who committed severe crimes causing grave consequences were executed. These actions have caught the attention of the general public, and I asked Zhu to outline the judicial procedures involved.

Zhu began his career as criminal judge in 1965. More than three years ago, he took part in the trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques. Today he is one of the leaders in criminal trials in the Supreme People's Court.

He said the judicial procedure related to capital crimes was laid down in the law years ago. The trial and sentencing of felons and lesser criminals is based on the Law of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Law and the related decisions and decrees of the NPC

Standing Committee, which is a legislative body.

Zhu pointed out that in many countries capital punishment is imposed on serious offenders. But, based on China's specific conditions, only a very small number of felons are actually executed. Among those who receive stern punishment, sometimes including the death sentence, are:



— Ringleaders of gangs of hooligans, those carry out serious hooliganism with a lethal weapon, or those who carry on hooligan activities resulting in very grave consequences.

Those who purposely injure others, resulting in serious wounds or deaths; those who injure state functionaries or civilians who had reported, exposed or arrested criminals or stopped criminal activities;

— Leaders of gangs who abduct or traffic in human beings and those who engage in these activities to a serious extent;

— Those who manufacture, buy,

sell, transport, steal or take by force firearms, ammunition or explosives to a serious extent, or resulting in grave consequences;

— Those who organize secret societies and sects to carry on reactionary activities by spreading feudal and superstitious ideas which seriously endanger social security;

— Those who tempt or force a female to engage in prostitution to a serious extent;

— Those who teach others to commit crimes to a serious extent, etc.

Zhu stressed that every trial is conducted strictly according to legal procedures. In this way, the innocents are not wronged, and the lawbreakers do not escape punishment. People's courts all over China have strictly followed the principle of basing every case on the facts, with the law as the criterion during the current crackdown. A person is never sentenced before all the facts are clarified. Quick and severe punishment is meted out to criminals within the limits of law, and the present laws are not violated in any way, he said.

Small Changes

Previously capital punishment was not applied to crimes such as burglary, but now burglars may be executed. I asked Zhu to explain this change.

Zhu explained that the circumstances calling for the death penalty have always been strictly controlled. The Criminal Law enacted in 1979 actually cut down the types of offences which warrant this

sentence. Now that a very few articles have been amended, some crimes heretofore not subject to capital punishment were given the death sentence. This is due to the public security situation.

Some criminal activities have been running wild lately, Zhu said, seriously endangering the state and its citizens. These include smuggling, illegally buying foreign currencies, speculation, theft of public property, stealing and selling precious cultural relics and soliciting and receiving bribes. Therefore the NPC Standing Committee decided to revise the Criminal Law.

From the cases already tried, we can see that only those who had committed very serious crimes which endangered the state and the people were sentenced to death, Zhu pointed out.

One example is a recent case of gold and silver theft in Shenyang in northeast Liaoning Province. Ren Zijun, the chief culprit, worked in collusion with others to steal 1,600 grammes of 99.9 per cent pure gold and 43,000 grammes of silver from the factory where he worked between March 1981 to April 1983. He was executed.

Liu Chunfeng, a worker at a petroleum and coal company in Shaanxi Province's Baoji city, stole and sold 148 tons of the state's petroleum on 57 occasions from January 1978 to May 1982. From these sales, she got a total of 75,500 yuan. She also embezzled and took bribes. The Baoji Intermediate People's Court tried and executed her recently, in accordance with the execution order of the Supreme People's Court.

Zhu went on to say that most of those thieves who were given death sentences were habitual criminals who refused to reform after previous releases and continued to endanger society. A few of them were escaped convicts. It was therefore necessary to execute

those who would not change their ways.

▀ Cautious Attitude

Until recently, all death sentences were examined and approved by the Supreme People's Court. Now, the court has transferred the right to examine and approve some death sentences to the Higher Peoples' Courts, Zhu said. This usually concerns cases which seriously endanger public security, such as homicide, rape, robbery, explosions and arson. Generally speaking, the details of such cases have been clear with conclusive evidence that could not be easily misinterpreted. Moreover, as China has a big population spread over a large area, the Supreme People's Court could not make prompt decisions on every serious case. This would have made dealing out prompt punishment to serious criminals impossible, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, Zhu said.

The death sentences of other criminals, such as counter-revolutionaries and embezzlers, are still submitted to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval.

For those death sentences passed at a first trial by the Higher People's Courts of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the central authority, final judgment will be made by the Supreme People's Court at a second trial if the accused appeals, Zhu explained.

Even with those death sentences which the Supreme People's Court entrusts to the Higher People's Court for examination and approval, the judicial procedures are carried out to the letter. Major or difficult and complicated cases will be discussed and decided upon by the trial committee. According to the law, with the exception of the appeal being final, there is a supervisory procedure. The ac-

cused may appeal to the people's court or people's procuratorate for a judgment. The court must then organize another collegiate bench for a retrial.

Zhu told me that the court is very cautious in handling death sentences. The records are examined by knowledgeable and experienced judges. In some cases, before a death sentence is approved, the court first listens to the opinions of people of various circles through a forum, or gives printed materials to the masses for discussion.

Time and again it has been emphasized that a person's life is of paramount importance. Once a person is executed, he can never regain his life. Not a single mistake should be made. Otherwise, those responsible must take the blame, or even bear criminal responsibility.

Because the number of death sentences is strictly limited and trials are carried out strictly according to law, so far as we know not a single prisoner has been wrongly executed, Zhu said.

Safeguarding Legal Rights of the Accused

The trials of other severe criminals are also conducted strictly according to formal judicial procedures, Zhu said. In these trials, the legal rights of the defendants are protected.

One example is their right to appeal. Zhu told me the Chinese people's courts go by the principle that no heavier sentence shall be given to those who appeal. All appeals are retried by the appellate court. Some offenders receive lighter sentences after appeal. Some death sentences are changed to life or long-term imprisonment. Zhu mentioned an appeal which came up not long ago at the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court. The defendant was accused of taking liberties with a woman. He

was sentenced to six years imprisonment after his first trial. The appeals court organized a new collegiate bench to retry the case. They said the accused had clearly engaged in these activities, as maintained at his first trial. The evidence was conclusive and the accused also admitted his wrong doings. However, they decided the action of the accused only constituted indecent behaviour, not hooliganism. The appeals court therefore cancelled the original judgment and the defendant was released with a verdict of "not guilty."

Zhu spoke frankly about how the accused's right to legal defence is protected in serious cases.

The state has always emphasized the role of lawyers in criminal trials, he said. Even if the accused declines to be defended, a lawyer may still examine the record in order to be sure that the law is

correctly implemented. In the trials of serious criminals, the lawyer's main tasks are to see whether the facts of the indictment are true or not, to discover whether or not the accusation is well-grounded and to be sure the law is applied appropriately.

Because every accused person is guaranteed the right to defence, the court has avoided making errors in the course of a trial, Zhu said.

In the trial of a gang of hooligans which took place recently in Shanghai, one defendant was accused of "keeping watch" while criminal activities were going on. After investigation, his lawyer found out the defendant was at the scene of a crime, but he was not informed earlier and soon left the place. The lawyer argued that he could not be considered a member of the gang because he was not actually involved in the crime. The

court agreed, and set the defendant free with a verdict of not guilty.

Similar cases are not infrequent in the current crackdown on crime, Zhu pointed out. In addition to defence by lawyers, the accused may defend himself, and relatives, friends or others may also defend him.

Zhu said that while giving prompt and severe punishment to serious criminals, lenient treatment is granted to ordinary criminals if they have confessed, or disclosed other offenders.

Legal Education

Zhu also told me that people's courts at various levels offer legal education to the accused and others through the trial system. This is accomplished in various ways.

Cases are tried openly, with the exception of cases which involve state secrets or individual privacy. Some courts hold trials on the spot, so as to educate the litigants and the local masses.

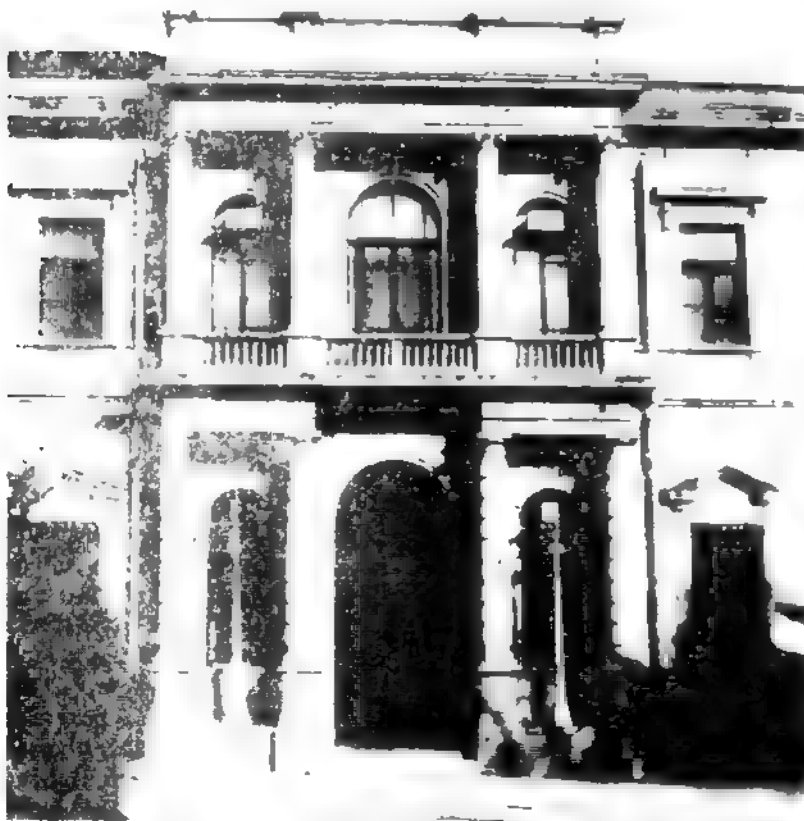
To give legal and administrative guidance to some units which have been involved in a criminal case, the courts submit a letter of judicial advice to the unit to help improve security and prevent future crime.

The records of all cases are carefully arranged and collated and a few are chosen to be exhibited on blackboards or bulletins in picture form.

Convicts are also continually educated, to help them acknowledge their crimes and repent.

Finally, Zhu told me that while mistakes are not permitted in passing death sentences, mistakes in other sentences are inevitable, although occasional. But these mistakes are corrected as soon as they are discovered, in line with judicial procedures, including judicial supervision. These measures are winning the support of the masses, he concluded. □

The Supreme People's Court in Beijing.





Oil Exploitation in South China Sea (3)

Building Bases for Petroleum Industry

by JING WEI
Our Correspondent

This is the third and concluding report by our correspondent from the Nanhai (South China Sea) Oil-field. The first two were carried in Nos. 15 and 16. — Ed.

Necessary Facilities

Even in winter, flowers bloom in the seaport of Zhanjiang at the southern tip of the Chinese mainland. There, in the eastern suburbs of this city, whose moderate climate allows trees and shrubs to stay green all year round, is the Nanhai West Oil Corporation.

Crossing a bay from Zhanjiang proper one can immediately see an office building jointly used by Chinese and foreign oil explora-

tion staff, flanked by a computer building, a technical training centre, a hospital and a residential quarter. The Nanhai Hotel, which houses staff from foreign oil companies and their families and covers 15 hectares, has apartments and villas of different sizes built in French provincial style with a Chinese touch. There are also a shop, club, school, swimming pool and tennis courts.

In a two-storeyed villa where he lives with his wife and two children, Philippe Picard, acting general manager of TOTAL, a French oil company, said in an interview with *Beijing Review* that living conditions are as good as those in France. "We live in this beautiful place," he said, pointing to the garden around the house. "We feel at home."

The hotel's shop is stocked with goods from France and Xiang-gang (Hongkong). Liang Zhong-han of the Nanhai Oil Integrated General Service Company said employees with overseas oil companies are given preferential treatment. Approved imports for use within the base—such as food, equipment and materials—are exempt from customs duties.

A new 350 metre dock constructed by Nanhai West Oil Corporation can accommodate ships of up to 10,000 tons. Nearby are three spacious yards for storage. One has been rented by TOTAL and another by Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) of the United States. Next to the yards is a small airport where helicopters can transport oil workers and supplies to drill ships. Sometimes



helicopters are used to rescue sick or injured workers.

Now, a drilling company, consisting of four drilling vessels, sprang up in the oil base, as did a ship company possessing 19 boats and ships for different purposes, a well-equipped machine maintenance company, and other specialized companies directly serving oil exploration, side by side with a core laboratory, a weather station, a communication station, and transportation company. In addition, the base has set up an educational system ranging from kindergarten to senior middle school, and provided living facilities for oil workers.

"Construction of the Zhanjiang oil base began in 1975," said Zhang Dongyuan, manager of the liaison-with-foreign-countries department of Nanhai West Oil Corporation. "The base has now begun to take shape. Generally speaking, we are able to guarantee normal marine operations and

supply various daily necessities. But with increasing exploration for oil in the sea, we find things fall short of the needs of developments. The construction of oil bases must be speeded up."

Rear Services

Its sister company, the Nanhai East Oil Corporation, is based in Guangzhou, about an hour away by air. As well, there are bases in Shenzhen (Guangdong Province), Beihai (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), and Sanya (Hainan Island) in addition to several frontline supply bases, all serving the Nanhai Oilfield.

Guangzhou's location and its economic leadership in south China favour its selection as an oil base. Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province and the largest city in south China, has transport facilities, a strong economy and modern technology. The construction of the Guangzhou base started later than the Zhanjiang base, but secondary service units have sprung up quickly.

The Nanhai Oil Integrated General Service Company, the biggest oil exploration service company at the base, was formed through investment by the provin-

cial government and the Ministry of Oil Industry in 1982.

So far, it and other Chinese enterprises have set up specialized companies offering ships, helicopters, communications, weather information, diving vessels, machinery maintenance, supplies and labour. The company has branches in Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Shenzhen, Sanya and elsewhere.

These specialized companies have co-operative arrangements with companies in Britain, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Singapore and Xianggang.

According to Chen Lizhong, general manager, after about a year and a half, the company has established a fairly comprehensive system, able to offer all kinds of services relating to oil exploration.

"Customers first, quality first, reputation first" is the management's motto, said Chen, adding that several service units have received favourable comments from foreign oil companies.

Some coastal cities and towns are also developing service industries, according to Liang Guangda, a leader in the city of Zhuhai. For example, the Zhuhai Special Eco-

TOTAL manager Philippe Picard with his wife and two children.





Steel pipes destined for use in offshore exploration lying in the yard at Zhanjiang base.

nomic Zone near the mouth of Zhujiang (Pearl) River has built a heliport, a deep-water dock, several modern hotels and a recreation centre. Construction of a resort is under way.

"We will get everything ready for the exploration of oil in the South China Sea," Liang said.

The Guangdong Provincial Industrial Department said the province is making greater efforts to manufacture equipment for use on the offshore oilfields.

As well, construction of a Guangzhou-Zhanjiang railway has been put on the agenda. A modern highway from Guangzhou to Zhuhai is currently under construction, with bridges to replace four existing ferries.

Development Programme

However, Guangzhou and Zhanjiang face similar problems—insufficient service facilities and inefficiency. Osamu Iyama, head of the Zhanjiang Mine Section of the Idemitsu Oil Development Co. Ltd. of Japan, said that working conditions at the exploration stage are good compared with those in other countries where he had worked. But he found poor telecommunications and transportation services troublesome prob-

lems. Asked if he received *Beijing Review*, he said: "I want to get it, but can't."

"It takes at least 10 days and usually 20 to post mail from Japan to China," he said. "I cannot stand eating Chinese food every day. I wish I could eat more Japanese food here."

According to a leader of the Nanhai Oil Integrated General Service Company, Guangzhou has begun constructing a 38-storeyed building and several auxiliary buildings in co-operation with foreign businesses. The main building, which will serve as the headquarters of the Nanhai Petroleum

Centre, is planned to have international telecommunication facilities, a heliport, a recreation room and shops. The auxiliary buildings will have luxury flats for foreign employees and their families. It is estimated that the first phase of the project, including the main building, will be finished by the end of 1986.

The leader also said that in co-operation with concerned companies in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Xianggang they have set up two service companies in Shenzhen and Zhuhai. They also plan to build a 100-suite apartment and 80 to 100 villas in Zhanjiang.

According to Zhang Dengyuan, construction of a programme-controlled communication centre is under way to change the backward situation in communications. It is expected to be completed by the end of this year. A satellite ground station will also be built to strengthen communications abroad. An airport with short runways is planned.

Even if the company does all these things, however, it still cannot meet all the needs of the development of oil exploration, he said. Concerned departments and local governments are now considering building an oil town to the north of the oil base.

A helicopter unloads Chinese and foreign oil workers on a drill ship



The World's Largest Flock of White Cranes

by LI YONGZENG
Our Correspondent

HE volunteer park ranger peered through his telescope, scanning the thousands of birds feeding among the reeds and on the beaches at the shallow end of the small lake. So far only storks, ducks, swans and geese. He kept looking. Somewhere out there, under the gaze of Mt. Lushan, was a living treasure that had made us forsake our comfortable city homes and hurry out here to the countryside.

When we first heard the news, it didn't seem possible — 800 great white cranes (*Grus leucogeranus*) reported wintering in Jiangxi Province along Lake Poyang, China's largest freshwater lake. According to the most recent count by the International Cranes Fund, there were only 320 of the graceful wading birds left in the world, making them an endangered species. If reports of this Jiangxi flock were true — which we were here to find out — it would be the largest in the world.

He Xuguang, the ranger, turned to us — "Look" — and pointed to a spot four kilometres away: "There's a large flock over there." We took turns looking through the telescope. Across the water, the surface was covered with numerous white bodies and long swan-like necks. They were too

close together to easily count and without hip waders we couldn't get any nearer, but nonetheless they were definitely great white cranes and there were a lot of them.

That was at Dahuchi, a small lake in the 22,000-hectare Wucheng wildlife reserve. Later in the afternoon we went to look for more cranes at Shahu, another small lake in the reserve, which is created by the receding floodwaters of Lake Poyang. Lake Poyang rises six metres every summer, covering hundreds of square kilometres of low-lying land. When the dry season comes, the water drops, leaving behind shallow lakes and marshes on the surrounding shores, abundant with food for migratory birds — fish, shrimps, clams, snails and newly sprouted grass — and heavy reeds to provide excellent cover. It is here that growing numbers of great white cranes have been seen.

The great white crane breeds in Siberia and winters in southern Iran, India and China. Until the news of the Lake Poyang flock came out early this year, it had been believed that the cranes' main winter habitat was India, where the number of birds has been declining for the past decade. In 1972, there were 77 great white cranes reported in India. In 1976 the number had fallen to 60 and by 1982 it was down to 35. A general survey of the winter popula-

tion of great white cranes in China began in 1978. The first tally was 91 in 1980, all spotted on Lake Poyang. The next winter the figure rose to 150 and the winter after that to 180. Then suddenly this year the number quadrupled, leaving naturalists both excited and suspicious.

To reach Shahu, which is about a kilometre from the shore of Lake Poyang, we first had to take a light boat, piloted by He Xuguang. Besides myself and some other journalists there was Gan Shengyun, a waterfowl specialist with the Beijing Zoo. The volunteer ranger He Xuguang, before retiring, had been a cadre.

We landed downwind of Shahu. The jumbled cries of the birds could be heard off and on, like a choir without a conductor. We started to advance towards them, taking advantage of every bit of natural cover and where necessary even crawling through the mud. The closer we got, the faster our hearts beat. We were about 200 metres from the edge of Shahu when the first bird spotted us. An enormous carpet of wild geese and wild ducks lifted off the surface of the lake and fluttered away through the air. We quickly set up the telescope. The great white cranes were still there, unsure of what to do. They hesitated momentarily, then in small groups spread their wings and flew lazily away.

in long lines, their long necks stretched out ahead and their legs trailing straight behind. We counted about 400 of them.

But the day was not lost. From the far end of the lake came the distinctive cries of swans, which numbered in the tens of thousands, covering an area two kilometres wide and one kilometre long. (Later at Dahuchi we saw a flock of birds 12 kilometres long.) Gan Shengyun was so overcome with emotion that her hands quivered.

"I've never seen such a spectacle," she kept saying. "I've never seen anything like this."

On our way back to Wucheng we saw more rare birds at another small lake, Zhonghuchi, and on the island of Linggongzhou, including a few black storks, about 200 white storks and a number of great bustards, mandarin ducks and hooded cranes. Eleven of the 130 bird species seen at Lake Poyang, not including the great white crane, have been placed under state protection.

One day I went to interview another specialist who also spotted the largest flock of great white cranes. He is Liu Zhiyong, assistant engineer with the Jiangxi Forest Research Institute, who had spent the last three years on Lake

Poyang recording the various species. He told me that on February 15, five of them went to the Dahuchi. The day was fine. Immediately upon setting foot on shore they spotted a large flock of great white cranes off in the distance. Approaching slowly and cautiously, they managed to get within 600 metres of the birds, which they could then observe clearly through a 15-power telescope.

"I counted them twice and got 850 the first time, 830 the second. So, on the average, there were about 840."

I asked him why this figure was so much higher than that given by the International Cranes Fund.

"During breeding season, a family of cranes will occupy at least half a square kilometre and often more and won't allow any other cranes to enter their territory," said Liu, who discovered his love of birds in childhood and has since acquired an extensive knowledge of ornithology. "Therefore you won't see cranes in large flocks during this season, which makes it hard to estimate their population. Also, during breeding, cranes try especially hard to conceal themselves and human observers will find it difficult to locate them."

"They only move about in large flocks once they've arrived at their wintering grounds," he said. "In the spring, when they are ready to migrate north again, you'll find them in the greatest concentration. Our records show that one can often find flocks of as many as 400 great white cranes after February."

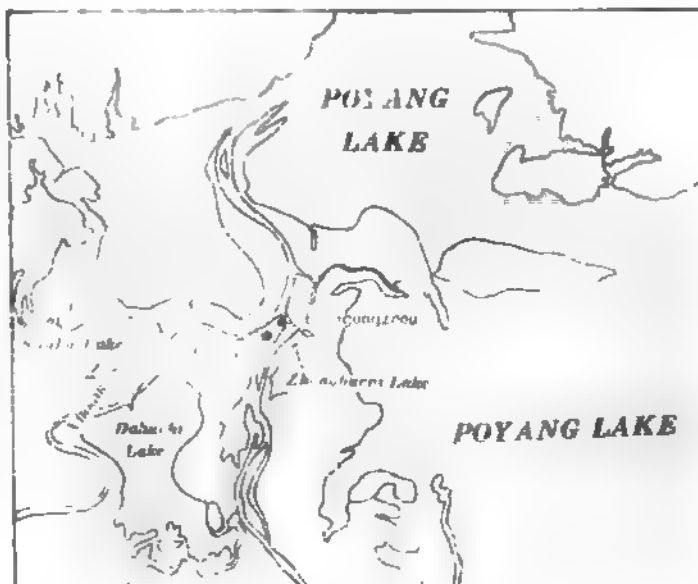
He listed three factors why the cranes are drawn to Lake Poyang in such numbers.

— The climate is suitable, subtropical with plenty of rainfall and sunshine and little frost. The average temperature for the coldest month is 0.7 degrees Celsius.

— There is abundant food. Numerous rivers empty into the lake, bringing large amounts of organic matter to nourish the 118 species of fish found there, as well as the shrimps, snails, clams and vegetation.

— Relatively few people live in the region to disturb the wildlife.

But a deadly threat to Lake Poyang's wild birds still exists — mankind. For centuries, peasants living along the lake have fished in the summer and hunted migratory birds in the winter. In the 1950s they put a priority on hunting but by the 1970s had killed so



many birds that hunting became a matter of luck. However, with the increase in the numbers of wild birds in recent years came an increase in poaching.

Visiting a police boat, I was shown a number of confiscated homemade cannons which had been used for hunting birds. Some local residents had taken steel pipes four metres long and 20 centimetres in diameter and, plugging one end first, loaded them with gunpowder and iron pellets. These cannons—sometimes as much as two or three scores—were then mounted on a boat. When the wild birds flew up in alarm as the boat went out on to the lake the cannons were fired simultaneously, killing hundreds of birds at once.

The homemade cannons were banned but two winters ago some local residents used them to kill a black stork, six white storks and more than 200 swans. He Xuguang, the volunteer park ranger, reported the incident to the county and provincial governments. Word went out that "culprits guilty of destroying rare animals should be punished according to the law." Yongxiu County sentenced several of the ringleaders to three and six months in jail for their part in the slaughter and confiscated the homemade cannons.

However, the culprits received the sympathy of their neighbours, which prompted the two levels of government to launch a wildlife conservation publicity campaign. They printed and distributed posters and notices throughout the region pointing out the necessity of respecting our natural heritage. The province also set up the Wucheng wildlife reserve and assigned staff to patrol it regularly.

In January 1983, on the same spot where the 200 swans had been killed a year earlier, there was a swan-releasing ceremony, freeing 27 white swans that had been captured illegally. This winter, not a shot was heard on the lake.

Upsurge in Worldwide Technological Revolution

The trend of the world's new technological revolution is important for the study of the world economy and the formulation of strategies for economic development

by LU HENGJUN

MODERN science and technology are undergoing a major revolution. With computers commanding the focus of attention, the revolution is marked by the emergence of a series of new industries, such as biological engineering, the manufacture of optical fibre and new materials, and the development of new energy sources. In the West, it is known as yet another "industrial revolution": some call it the "fourth industrial revolution" or the "Third Wave." Where this revolution is going merits close attention, because it has an important bearing on the study of the world economy and the formulation of strategies for economic development.

Rising Industries. In the last few years, the development of the computer industry has outpaced the world's other economic branches. Almost every two years, its output has more than doubled.

In the United States, for example, the number of stores selling computers rose from 50 in 1977 to 10,000 in 1982, and the number of computers sold increased from 250,000 in 1979 to 750,000 in 1983. According to the latest news, if personal computers for home use are included, the United States boasts 10 million computers today. In another instance, computer sales in Japan reached an estimated 1.5 million units in 1983, up from 10,000 in 1978, 110,000 in 1980 and 600,000 in

1982. Western Europe sold 1.4 million computers in 1982 and 2.5 million in 1983; by 1985 it is expected Western Europeans will own 18 million computers.

The upturn is still gathering momentum. In the United States, it is reckoned that the output value of the electronics industry will top US\$100,000 million in 1986, compared with US\$50,000 million in 1982. And in Japan, according to a government forecast, the electronics industry will, in output value, supersede the iron and steel industry (which comes second only to the Soviet Union in the world and leads the Western world) and the automobile industry (which has surpassed its US counterpart as the world's largest) to become the country's largest industrial sector by the end of the 1980s.

The manufacture of robots has also speeded up in the wake of the computer industry. Japan alone owns 60 per cent of the world's 100,000 robots. The second place belongs to the Federal Republic of Germany, which has more than 10,000 robots. Far behind with only 5,000 robots, the United States has projected a six-fold increase in the number of robots in three years. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has predicted that, by 1990, the world's 24 developed countries will have 300,000 robots.

Leaping into the limelight, too, is biological engineering. If the 20th century is the century of phy-

sics, as some scientists put it, then the next century will belong to biology. In recent years, biological engineering, especially research into microbe technological processes, has registered considerable progress. In the United States, 150 companies are doing business related to microbe engineering technology, and synthetic insulin has entered commercial production. However, Japan and France are leading in this field.

The manufacture of new materials—such as new ceramics and plastics designed to replace iron and steel and other metals—and the development of new energy sources—such as nuclear fusion, geothermal power, and tidal, wind and solar energy—also augur well for future development. The development of optical fibres is happening exceptionally fast. In Japan, for example, total output value of optical fibre was 100,000 million yen in 1981 and will reach 900,000 million yen in 1985. The United States produced 80,000 kilometres of optical fibre in 1981 and will increase the output to 1.5 million kilometres in 1986. Significant breakthroughs, too, have been made in the development of exploring offshore resources, laser, space industry and remote-sensing technology.

Measures and Counter-Measures. Judging from the technological level as a whole, the United States is still ahead of other nations in this new technological revolution. It enjoys, in particular, an edge in computer software over Japan and Western Europe, but has been outmanoeuvred by Japan in certain fields of computer hardware. This has led to cut-throat competition between the two nations in technology and trade. In the last 12 months, both have mapped out plans for trial-producing fifth-generation computers (that is, those with human wisdom) with heavy government financial support. Whoever pulls it

off first, says the American press, will distinguish itself as a first-rate economic power from the second-rate ones.

Western Europe, having gained only 10 per cent of the world's computer market, is obviously lagging behind in this competition. To overcome this, a European Economic Community (EEC) Ministerial Conference in Athens last Sep-

Both developed countries and developing nations and regions with certain industrial base regard the development of new industries as a strategic issue vital to their future.

tember endorsed a strategic plan submitted by the EEC committee for the research and development of information technology in Europe. Participants of the conference held that at a time when the information technology has become the indispensable infrastructure to modern industrial countries, any nation showing indifference to the study and development of new technology is in fact relinquishing its right to become a modern industrial power. They left the conference determined to shake off their backwardness and catch up with the United States and Japan in a decade.

In its 1981-85 five-year plan, the Soviet Union envisaged an eight-fold increase in the output of electronic computers and a 20-fold increase in micro-computers. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance recently set up a robot-engineering society to specialize in the study of automation.

As early as 1982, India set forth a 10-year plan (1983-92) for the development of its micro-electronics industry, with the emphasis

on the training of competent personnel and the study and development of large-scale integrated circuits. A year ago, Singapore announced an ambitious plan to turn itself into Asia's information centre. It has also decided to develop robots to ease its manpower shortage.

In Latin America, Brazil enjoys the quickest growth in the electronics industry. In 1983, home-made micro-computers and components accounted for 90 per cent of domestic demand. Last year, Brazil also drew a 10-year plan for this field; it will take part in the trial-production of fifth-generation computers.

All in all, both developed countries and developing nations and regions with certain industrial base regard the development of new industries as a strategic issue vital to their future.

Economists in the West term this technological revolution "a revolution of knowledge," because this revolution, which highlights the importance of intellectual development, calls for wisdom and knowledge in a width and depth yet to be experienced.

As knowledge is increasingly becoming a key factor in a country's productivity, competitiveness and economic results, various countries have vastly boosted their investment in their population's intellectual development, putting the training of new talent high on the agenda as a measure to meet what is called a "most serious challenge." Running parallel to this increased attention to intellectual development is the call for revamping current educational systems. The United States has included infinitesimal calculus and differential equations in senior high school curricula and stipulated that all senior high school students should receive basic training in computers. Likewise, computer education has become part of the curricula of the middle and, in

some cases, primary schools in Britain, France, Japan and Austria. To ensure a good job in that field, Britain has given 40,000 teachers professional training on computers, and France has gone out of its way to disseminate the basic knowledge of computers through regular TV programmes. The Swedish Government has requested that all government employees spend three days learning how to operate a computer.

Profound Influence. Marxism holds that the productive force is the most active factor in the mode of production and that its development will inevitably change the relations of production and lead, sooner or later, to changes in the superstructure. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, both teachers of the proletarian revolution, foresaw and highly evaluated the role of science and technology and the profound influence of scientific and technological achievements on social development.

Some people hold that the rising technological revolution will have an impact far greater than that of the industrial revolution two centuries ago. Although it has just been started, the latest revolution has already caused some changes in the capitalist world's industrial setup, employment structure and trade patterns.

First, changes in the industrial setup. The iron and steel, automobile, rubber-processing, shipbuilding, textile and other traditional industries are nowadays dwarfed by the ascending new industries, including electronics, laser, optical fibre, biological engineering, energy sources, space and marine technology. Certainly these new industries are far from maturity, whereas the traditional industries, still holding considerable weight in the overall economy, are trying to rejuvenate themselves with new technology. But all this cannot prevent the new from replacing the old in the economic "moulting" process.

Some Western economists propose that labour-intensive industries and those causing serious pollution be left to the third world so that developed Western countries can have a free hand in running lucrative industries that are knowledge-intensive and cause no or little pollution. This proposal, if put into practice, is bound to upset the world economic structure and lead to antagonism between the South and the North. Therefore, it merits serious attention.

The changes that have taken place in the industrial setup also manifest themselves in the likelihood that new small enterprises may spring up in large numbers. The United States, for instance, had fewer than 100,000 small enterprises in the 1950s, but today they are growing by 500,000 to 600,000 every year. These small companies are mostly geared to micro-electronics and other new industries. At present, 40 per cent of the United States' gross national product come from its 12 million enterprises with no more than 30 employees and mostly fewer than 10.

Small enterprises are growing by leaps and bounds in other Western countries as well. This phenomenon, however, does not mean the end of monopoly. On the contrary, monopoly in technology and management is becoming increasingly apparent.

Second, changes in the structure of employment. The development of new industries has generated many new jobs, but with the popularization of automation and increases in the production of energy- and material-saving products, employees in traditional industries will be robbed of large numbers of jobs, thereby causing what is called "structural unemployment." The advent of "unmanned factories" and "offices functioning without documents" following the popularization of computers will leave many work-

ers and staff members jobless. It is estimated that 45 million such jobs will be at stake in the United States in the next 20 years.

New industries will not be able to absorb the total layoffs from traditional industries. However, employment in commerce and the service industries will increase to some extent. In the 13 years between 1970 and 1982, employment in the United States registered a net increase of 22 million—20 million in commerce and the service industries and 3 million in new industries while 1 million lost jobs in traditional industries. The same tendency exists in other developed countries.

Third, changes in trade patterns. In the United States, the trade deficit in ordinary industrial goods amounted to US\$54,700 million in 1981, but the export of its new industrial products posted a surplus of US\$30,500 million. Industrially advanced countries today export not only commodities and capital but also technology.

All these changes are, in the final analysis, affecting the economic structure. The development of science and technologies and the changes in the economic structure will eventually change the outlook of society and the people's life style. The population in big cities will move to small and medium-sized cities and rural areas. Once office work becomes automatic, people will be able to work at home. With more time to spare, they will demand for more cultural and educational opportunities, and varied activities will be held right at home.

All these changes, however, cannot solve the contradictions intrinsic in the capitalist system. The progress of new science and technology and the development of the productive force will break through the old relations of production and prepare the conditions for social transformation in one way or another. □

Scientist Urges Farming the Sea

from "SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao"
(World Economic Herald)

OCEANS, which cover 71 per cent of the world, provide only 1 per cent of the dried food needed by mankind. This figure is too low, says Dr. Zeng Chengkui, a member of the General Assembly of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of the Qingdao Institute of Oceanography. When it comes to the sea, people still rely on nature, catching only what exists naturally. To increase aquatic production significantly, he said, people must cultivate the sea just as they would farm the land.

Cultivating the sea would mean enclosing coastal areas and beaches so that aquatic plants and animals could be raised. Fry could be released into the sea and caught later as adults during migration. These are just some ways, Zeng said, that the productivity of the sea may be tapped.

In the past, he said, the biological resources of the sea have been seriously damaged because of the one-sided emphasis on catching to the neglect of raising. Only by "cultivating" and "farming" the sea can the aquatic production be restored to the historical record by the end of the century.

Model Peasant's Contributions

from "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily)

A PEASANT from Pingyao County, Shanxi Province, after overfulfilling what was considered a difficult production quota, has contributed a surplus 2,000 yuan towards building a primary school in his village and improving the lives of the relatives of martyrs and soldiers.

Wang Bingxian, secretary of the Dongguo Production Brigade, and the other four members of his family took on the task of managing a large apple orchard after no one else in the brigade would bid on it.

The orchard was originally put up for bid following the introduction of the production responsibility system. Some of the brigade cadres had attempted to set an unreasonably low production quota

for it so that they could personally profit from an easy surplus. But Wang insisted that the quota be set at 22,000 yuan.

When no one was willing to bid on the contract at that price, the brigade divided the orchard into three lots, setting quotas 14,000 yuan, 6,000 yuan and 2,000 yuan respectively, according to the size of each lot.

First Piano to Enter Rural House

from "GUANGMING RIBAO"
(Guangming Daily)

A FULL-SIZED 88-key "Xinghai" piano has been bought by a peasant for the first time since the Beijing Piano Factory began producing them in 1950. In December, Cheng Xiuzhi, a 27-year-old kindergarten teacher in a Bei-

jing suburb, spent 1,680 yuan on the instrument to see a long-standing dream come true.

For generations, her family had farmed outside Beijing. Cheng was first interested in singing and dancing when she was a little girl. She received some art education from the children's palace where she took part in activities.

Within days the two smaller lots had been contracted, leaving only the large one. Wang kept his word and contracted it.

His entire family moved into the orchard, spending the next year pruning, fertilizing, weeding and killing insects. His daughter, Dongdong, bought books from the county on new apple-growing techniques. Also, by building a cave cellar, they were able to store 10,000 kilogrammes of apples until the off-season, when they could sell them at a higher price.

The Wangs' efforts paid off. That year they had a bumper crop and were able to give the brigade 16,000 yuan, 2,000 yuan more than stipulated in the contract. Even then, they still had a surplus of 5,900 yuan. Wang was cited by the county government as a model peasant.

Since then other commune members have followed Wang's example and one by one have taken on other difficult projects. The number of specialized households in the brigade has increased from 15 to more than 50.

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A new piano has brought great pleasure to Cheng Xiuzhi and her daughter, who enjoy playing it together.

Later she became a primary school teacher, and was cited an excellent teacher and fine coach of the Young Pioneers by the district authorities. Inspired by the booming prosperity in her home village, she gave up her assignment at a state-run school and returned to teach kindergarten.

Cheng made up her mind to buy a piano because she believed that with changes in the Party's rural economic policies the young peasants should not follow their parents' suit — that is to be isolated from culture, art and various recreations and spend all their lives working in the fields.

"An organ or an accordion can no longer satisfy the kids in my class," she said. "Their grandparents may know only *pingju* opera and its famous singers or well-known story tellers, but the new generation also wants to enjoy Chopin and Liszt."

Cheng's husband, a lover of calligraphy, is the vice-director of the brigade-run shoe factory. Since marrying in 1980, they have bought a new house, wrist-watches, bicycles, a TV set and a 60-bass accordion. The money they spent on the piano was their earnings from the collective production in 1982 and 1983.

"Our income is not among the highest in our village," Cheng said. "My brother and sister-in-law earned much more than us. But they would rather buy a colour TV set, a refrigerator and a box-spring bed. My mother-in-law agreed to buy the piano because she understood that we were investing in intelligence — we have a two-year-old daughter."

Another commune member Wang Jinming has also bought a piano, costing 1,800 yuan.

Woman Specialist In Bast Fibres

from "LIAONING KEJI BAO"
(Liaoning Gazette of Science and Technology)

FENG Yunhe, a member of the General Assembly of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Honorary Director of the Guangzhou Chemical Research Institute, is a famous specialist in bast fibres. She discovered how to use chemicals to change the structure and properties of ramie fibres so that they acquire many of the advantages of wool, silk, cotton and

polyester. The garments made of these fibres when they are blended with wool polyester, bast polyester and cotton polyester are soft, smooth, nice looking and breathe well.

Born into a poor carpenter's family 85 years ago, Feng became a maid servant for a rich family when she was only eight. She worked there for eight years, until she was enrolled in a state school at 16. During the following seven years, she completed all the 12-year primary and middle school courses and passed the entrance examination to the Beijing Women Teachers' College.

Inspired by the May 4th patriotic movement, Feng made up her mind to study science for the rejuvenation of China. Her hard work won her a government scholarship to study in the United States. In 1931, Feng received her doctorate degree in chemistry. Then she went to Germany to complete her experiments on degumming ramie fibres, and succeeded in using straw, bamboo, wheat stalks, ramie and other materials to make rayon filament. Her success shocked the international chemistry world at that time.

After returning to China, Feng devoted herself to research on bast fibres. When the First Session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference met, Feng brought some samples of the bast fibre products she developed to the session, to demonstrate her love for New China. She was praised and encouraged by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Party and state leaders.

A devoted career woman, Feng has no children. Today, at her advanced age, she is still doing her best to help China's textile industry catch up with and surpass the advanced world level.

Protecting Red-Crowned Cranes



Two nature reserves, one in Heilongjiang's Zhalong, the other in Jiangsu's Tantu, were established in 1976 and 1983, respectively, for protecting the red-crowned crane, a giant water bird on the verge of extinction. A national committee to protect the cranes has also been set up in China.

Nine of the 15 crane species including the red-crowned crane, make their homes in China. An ancient bird which emerged long before humans, the crane is especially important in biological studies because of its unique genetic characteristics.

The red-crowned crane is a very beautiful bird. Standing on its two long, lean legs, the bird covered with snow white plumage, except for its crown, which is as red as a ruby. It also serves as a kind of

ecological indicator, because red-crowned cranes need clean, well-preserved beaches and marshland. Once the ecological balance is upset, the red-crowned cranes fly away.

There used to be 33 species of crane in the world, but 18 have already become extinct. This is an enormous loss, because when a species disappears, so does all the unique genetic information it carries.

The red-crowned crane is a migratory bird. It breeds in the north and then, after a long journey, moves to the south to spend the winter. Through careful study, Chinese scientists have concluded that there are three main breeding groups of red-crowned cranes in China. The first group, comprising about 400 birds, breed along the Wuyur River in northeast China. They fly 2,000 kilometres southward every year and spend the winter on the coastal beaches in Jiangsu's Yancheng.

The second group of 150-200 red-crowned cranes lives along the middle reaches of the Heilong River. Flying 1,400 kilometres, they spend the winter in the centre of the Korean Peninsula. The third group of about 345 live permanently on Japan's Hokkaido Island.

During mid- and late March, the first group arrives at Zhalong, their breeding area, where they build their nests mostly on low hills or reed stubble by the marshland. Three days later they began laying eggs, usually two each year. After 30 days the nestlings begin to hatch. The young cranes learn how to fly within three months. In

November, the whole crane family starts their journey towards the south.

By mid-November, this group arrives at the coastal beaches of Yancheng, where the tall worm-wood trees provide them with ideal shelter and the clean water supplies them with rich food such as grass seeds, shrimps, crabs, snails and fish.

Since the establishment of the two nature reserves, the number of red-crowned cranes has increased dramatically. According to statistics, the number of those wintering in Yancheng has doubled from the original 200.

Scientists Surveying Wild Camels

Scientists estimate there are fewer than 1,000 wild camels in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The estimate was made by scientists from the Xinjiang Institute of Biology, Soil and Deserts and the Institute of Zoology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences after surveying wild camels from 1976 to 1983. The scientists took many photos and collected camel skeletons.

Wild camels with two humps are on the verge of worldwide extinction. China has designated them as protected animals. Preparations are under way to set up a nature reserve in the northeastern part of Xinjiang to protect the wild camels.

In Xinjiang wild camels are found mainly in Lop Nur, in the northern foothills of the Altun

Mountains, and in the northern border areas of the Taklimakan Desert. In Gansu they can be found in the Mazong Mountains and Dunhuang County. During their survey, scientists actually saw about 200 camels in groups in the Lop Nur area.

The wild camel is the ancestor of the domestic two-hump camel. The two species are similar in appearance, but the wild camel is

taller and thinner and has shorter light brown hair. The two humps of the wild camel are smaller than those of the domestic animal.

Wild camels are alert, timid and fast running, with a keen sense of smell. They live in deserts and eat camel thorn, saksaul, reeds and other plants. They drink saline-alkali water and are among the animals best able to endure hunger and thirst.

Basketball: Advancing to Olympics

Basketball, a popular sport in China, has developed rapidly in the last few years. China's men's team has already secured a place at the Olympics this summer, and the women are looking forward to next month's preliminaries in Cuba to earn their ticket to Los Angeles.

The women have a good chance of ending up in the top four in Cuba, which they must do to qualify. Since 1981, when the national team was formed, they have had one success after another. The very next year they defeated defending Asian champion south Korea to win the Ninth Asian Games. And in 1983 they came in third at the Ninth World Women's Basketball Championship, behind the USSR and the USA.

Youth and height are the women's strong points. The 12 team members from seven provincial and municipal teams and the army are an average 22 years old and 1.83 metres tall, the youngest and tallest national team ever.

Song Xiaobo, the forward and team captain, had been named one of the 10 best athletes in China three times. After scoring 134 points at the Ninth World Women's Basketball Championship, she became the third best shooter in the world, and was chosen as one of five team members for an ideal world team.

Song's shooting style is change-

able, and she is far more flexible than other forwards as tall as her 1.82 metres. Born into a basketball family, at 24 she is effective both in offence and defence, and has a high shooting average.

The centre, Chen Yuefang, can be seen looming over the opposing team to block shots and grab rebounds. At 2.05 metres, her presence is always a threat to the opposition. She is capable of controlling the opponent's defence, creating opportunities for her teammates to shoot. Recently, Chen has been working hard on her rebounds, and has made great progress.

Zhang Hui, a 1.7-metre guard, organizes the offence and keeps the team working together. She passes the ball quickly and accurately, and shoots well from the outside. Her ability to score when the rest of her teammates are blocked has earned her the nickname "attacking guard."

Although the progress of China's men has been less striking than that of the women, they are still among the strongest players in Asia. They won their place in the Olympics by soundly defeating Japan and south Korea, two strong teams, at the 12th Asian Men's Basketball Championship last year.

Height is also one of their strong points. The average is 1.98 metres, and six team members are taller than 2 metres. This height



Song Xiaobo (No. 7) going up for a shot.

is essential in competing with other strong national teams.

Through long hard practice, the men have developed a playing style of swift offence and defence, quick passing and accurate lay-ups. Short and tall alike, they are all versatile.

Newcomers Wang Libin (2.02 metres) and Zhang Bin (1.98 metres) are especially talented. They can find the basket either by cutting in for a lay-up or shooting from the outside, and are able to intercept the ball either through a press offence or grabbing rebounds. Their excellent skills and jumping ability are characteristic of the new level the Chinese men have attained.

But the level of play of Asian basketball teams tends, in general, to be lower than that of the European men. China's men must therefore train even harder if they want to make a good showing in Los Angeles this summer.

Encyclopedia of Environmental Science

by HUANG HONGSEN

A volume on environmental science, published by the Encyclopedia of China Publishing House, has been completed and added to the collection of *The Encyclopedia of China* (Chinese edition).

In August 1973, at the suggestion of Premier Zhou Enlai, the first national conference was convened to discuss environmental protection and lay a foundation for the work ahead. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978, China has been making headway in protecting its environment, and the scientists have progressed rapidly in their research.

The encyclopedia of environmental science is an integral part of this effort. Chaired by the well-known chemist Wu Xuezhou, the compiling commission consisted of 20 scholars, including the renowned physicist Ma Dayou. Some 200 specialists and engineers contributed their monographs to the volume.

The 1.36-million-character volume has 672 entries, 194 colour illustrations and 530 charts. It starts with Wu Xuezhou's general survey, which outlines the history and status of environmental science in China, and ends with an appendix of events concerning environmental protection and science.

The volume points out that environmental problems are long-standing and far-reaching. It deals with the origin and evolution of environmental problems in the

article "History of environmental science."

The newly published book warns that the entire globe is being threatened by the pollution of the land and water, by subterranean and atmospheric contaminants. Citing the Baltic Sea as an example, writers point out that the Soviet Union alone, among the seven countries surrounding it, drains 3 million tons of sewage a day into the Baltic, to turn it into an open sewer for heavy metals and pesticides. This has sucked the oxygen out of some areas of the sea.

Oil slicks the world over add up to 10 million tons a year, killing a great many ocean animals and plants.

These concrete examples help demonstrate the damage to human life caused by the environmental destruction. In 1862 the global forest cover stretched over 5,500 million hectares. In the 1960s there was 3,800 million hectares, and by the end of the 1970s less than 2,600 million hectares were left. Tropical forests, regulators of the global climate, especially fell prey to the large-scale destruction. As a result, deserts encroach upon up to 6 million hectares annually, laying waste large areas of farmland.

As environmental problems emerged, environmental science came into being. Beginning from the late 19th century, some scholars tried to study the problems, but were not very systematic. Later on, scientists in different disciplines joined in the research, offering their different expertise.

In the 1950s, new branches of

learning on the environment mushroomed, including environmental biology, environmental chemistry, environmental physics, environmental engineering, and environmental medicine.

The environmental problem is also a social problem. And sociologists such as economists and jurists put forward their opinions, which resulted in environmental economics and environmental law. The volume discusses the complicated systems involved.

The encyclopedia of environmental science has some entries which put theory into practice to offer remedies for environmental pollution. For example, "Techniques to prevent and remedy water pollution," "Techniques to prevent and treat atmospheric contamination" and "Treatment and utilization of solid wastes" discuss how to clean up waste water, gas and refuse.

The Encyclopedia of China already has an astronomy volume, a sports volume, a foreign literature volume and a theatre and folk art volume.



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ART PAGE

Water-Colours by Liang Dong



Flight.



A Small Town in the Forest.



Hainan Island.



Minority Nationality Homes in Xishuangbanna.

Liang Dong, an associate professor in the graphic arts department of the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing and chairman of the Beijing Water-Colour Painters' Association, was born in 1926 in Zhuanghe County, Liaoning Province.

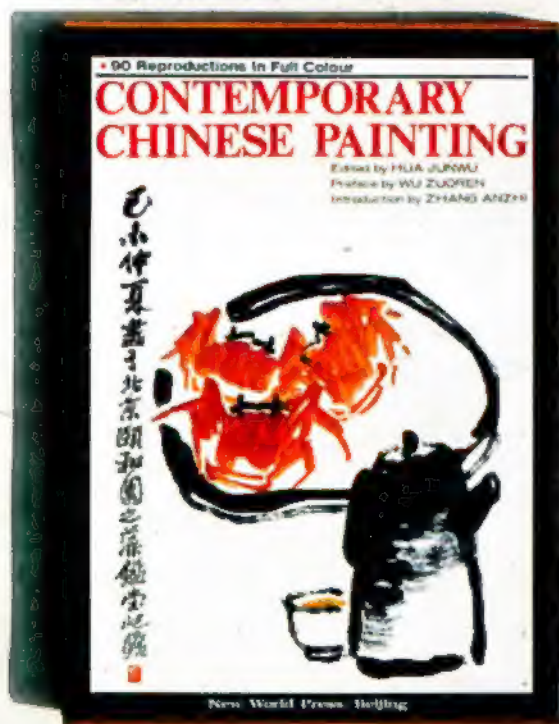
Combining traditional Chinese painting techniques with western colouring techniques, his works vibrate with many rich hues, bring new life to classical scenes.

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